



PN OR US5710178/PN OR US5712307/PN OR US5747532/PN  
OR  
US5759836/PN)

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:13:09 ON 15 AUG 1998)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 17:14:49 ON 15 AUG 1998  
L1 380 S CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE  
L2 18112 S ANTIINFLAMM? OR (ANTI INFLAMMAT?) OR  
IMMUNOSUPPRESS?  
L3 78 S L1 AND L2  
L4 845 S (BONE(W)MORPHOGEN?) OR EMP? OR  
(OSTEOPETIC(W) (PROTEIN?)  
L5 1271 S TGF(BETA## OR (TGF(W)BETA##) OR  
(TRANSFORMING(W)GROWTH)  
L6 26 S L2(P)L4  
L7 109 S L2(P)L5  
L8 0 S L1 AND L6  
L9 0 S L1 AND L7  
E GLOMERULO?  
L10 1114 S E8-E29  
L11 0 S L10 AND L6  
L12 15 S L10 AND L7  
SELECT L12 1-15 PN  
L13 15 S E1-E15

=> s l13 and 17

L14 15 L13 AND L7

=> d kwic 1-15

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 15 USPATFULL  
PI US 5759836 980602

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SUMM . . . Pharmacol. 216, 379-383, 1992). This is further substantiated by the observation that the upregulation of iNOS can be reduced by \*\*\*anti\*\*\* - \*\*\*inflammatory\*\*\* cytokines such as IL-4, IL-8, IL-10, \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .-1, -2, and -3, and macrophage deactivating factor (Nussler and Billiar, 1993, *supra*). COX-2 is induced in a number of cell. . . (Lin et al., J. Biol. Chem. 264:17379-17383, 1989), IL-1 (Raz et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86:1657-1661, 1989) and \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . (Bailey and Verma, Anal. Biochem. 196:11-18, 1991). PGE<sub>sub</sub>2 inhibits the production of cytokines (Ferreri et al., J. Biol. Chem. 267:9443-9449, . . .

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 15 USPATFULL  
PI US 5747532 980505

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DETD . . . protein, bactericidal/permeability increasing protein, polymyxin B, and the like), inhibition of cytokine synthesis/release (e.g., employing phosphodiesterase inhibitors, IL-4, IL-10, IL-13, \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . corticosteroids, and the like), anti-cytokine therapy (e.g., employing antibodies to TNF, soluble TNF receptors, IL-1 receptor antagonists, antibodies to IL-1. . . and the like), inhibition of nitric oxide synthase enzymes (e.g., employing N-methyl-L-arginine, .epsilon;.N-iminoethyl-L-lysine, aminoguanidine, S-methyl isothiourea sulfate, and the like), \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* (e.g., employing agents such as cyclosporin A, OKT3, FK506, and the like), diabetic therapy (e.g., employing agents such as free. . .

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 15 USPATFULL  
PI US 5712307 980127

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DETD . . . profound changes in tumor behavior were accompanied by alterations in the expression of genes implicated in growth control, angiogenesis, and \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* (e.g., TGF.alpha., HbF, and \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2). DETD . . . athymic mice. Molecular analysis of brain and hormone-refractory prostate cancer cells revealed marked decline in the production and secretion of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . a protein implicated in growth control, angiogenesis, and \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* . Treated prostatic cells exhibited decreased proteolytic activity mediated by urokinase-plasminogen activator, a molecular marker of disease progression in man. The malignant prostatic cell lines exhibit numerous abnormalities in gene expression, including increased production of autocrine tumor growth factor-.beta. ( \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .) and elevated activity of urokinase plasminogen activator (uPA). Members of the \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . family have been implicated in tumor growth control, angiogenesis, and \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* . uPA, in contrast, is a serine protease involved in degradation of extracellular stroma and basal lamina

structures, with the potential to facilitate tumor invasion and metastasis. It was of interest, therefore, to examine the effect of NaPA on \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . and uPA expression in the prostatic tumor cells. Northern blot analysis of PC3 after 72 h treatment revealed a decrease in \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2 mRNA levels; the effect was specific for \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2 as there was no change in the expression of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .1. The decrease in \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2 was accompanied by approximately a twofold increase in the levels of HLA-A3 mRNA, as previously observed in treated human leukemic. . .

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 15 USPATFULL  
PI US 5710178 980120

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DETD . . . profound changes in tumor behavior were accompanied by alterations in the expression of genes implicated in growth control, angiogenesis, and \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* (e.g., TGF.alpha., HbF, and \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2). DETD . . . athymic mice. Molecular analysis of brain and hormone-refractory prostate cancer cells revealed marked decline in the production and secretion of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . a protein implicated in growth control, angiogenesis, and \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* . Treated prostatic cells exhibited decreased proteolytic activity mediated by urokinase-plasminogen activator, a molecular marker of disease progression in man. The malignant prostatic cell lines exhibit numerous abnormalities in gene expression, including increased production of autocrine tumor growth factor-.beta. ( \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .) and elevated activity of urokinase plasminogen activator (uPA). Members of the \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . family have been implicated in tumor growth control, angiogenesis, and \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* . uPA, in contrast, is a serine protease involved in degradation of extracellular stroma and basal lamina structures, with the potential to facilitate tumor invasion and metastasis. It was of interest, therefore, to examine the effect of NaPA on \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . and uPA expression in the prostatic tumor cells. Northern blot analysis of PC3 after 72 h treatment revealed a decrease in \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2 mRNA levels; the effect was specific for \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2 as there was no change in the expression of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .1. The decrease in \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2 was accompanied by approximately a twofold increase in the levels of HLA-A3 mRNA, as previously observed in treated human leukemic. . .

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 15 USPATFULL  
PI US 5708025 980113

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DETD . . . profound changes in tumor behavior were accompanied by alterations in the expression of genes implicated in growth control, angiogenesis, and \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* (e.g., TGF.alpha., HbF, and \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2). DETD . . . athymic mice. Molecular analysis of brain and hormone-refractory prostate cancer cells revealed marked decline in the production and secretion of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . a protein implicated in growth control, angiogenesis, and \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* . Treated prostatic cells exhibited decreased proteolytic activity mediated by urokinase-plasminogen activator, a molecular marker of disease progression in man. The malignant prostatic cell lines exhibit numerous abnormalities in gene expression, including increased production of autocrine tumor growth factor-.beta. ( \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .) and elevated activity of urokinase plasminogen activator (uPA). Members of the \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . family have been implicated in tumor growth control, angiogenesis, and \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* . uPA, in contrast, is a serine protease involved in degradation of extracellular stroma and basal lamina structures, with the potential to facilitate tumor invasion and metastasis. It was of interest, therefore, to examine the effect of NaPA on \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . and uPA expression in the prostatic tumor cells. Northern blot analysis of PC3

after 72 h treatment revealed a decrease in \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . mRNA levels; the effect was specific for \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . as there was no change in the expression of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . The decrease in \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . 2 was accompanied by approximately a twofold increase in the levels of HLA-A3 mRNA, as previously observed in treated human leukemic. . .

L14 ANSWER 6 OF 15 USPATFULL  
PI US 5693610 971202

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SUMM \*\*\*Transforming\*\*\* \*\*\*growth\*\*\* \*\*\*factor\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . ( \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .) and growth platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF) belong to such a factor. \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . was first found as a factor to promote growth of a rat fibroblast. Thereafter, it has been found that \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . inhibits growth of cells, strongly suppresses immunological activity, and increases extracellular matrix. It is suggested that the overproduction and/or abnormal metabolism of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . are involved in various diseases and \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* in a cancer patient or the like, fibroid lung, hepatic fibrosis, glomerulonephritis, scleroderma, or the like. Further, PDGF acts on. . .

L14 ANSWER 7 OF 15 USPATFULL  
PI US 5693607 971202

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SUMM This invention relates to the fields of drug therapy and protein synthesis. A soluble \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . binding protein fragment is used to treat conditions characterized by an excess of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* ., including fibroproliferation and \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* . The present invention also relates to recombinant expression of the binding protein fragment in prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells. SUMM There have been several attempts to suppress the effects of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . excess by administering antibody which is specific for \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . In a pending patent application Ser. No. 759,109, filed Sep. 6, 1991, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,571,714 also assigned to Celtrix Pharmaceuticals, Inc., monoclonal antibodies to \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . were shown to have affinity constants ranging from 1.6.times.10.sup.7 L/mol to 3.4.times.10.sup.8 L/mol in a competitive radioimmunoassay test. These monoclonal antibodies were suggested for use in treating tumor cells that produce \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . to counteract the \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* effects of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . Another proposed use was treating metastatic cancers.

SUMM In another embodiment of the present invention, the method provides for administration of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . receptor fragment in the condition of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . excess characterized by \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* associated with an infectious disease. In a further embodiment, the \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* may be associated with trypanosomal infection or viral infections such as human \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* virus, human T cell lymphotropic virus (HTLV-1), lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus and hepatitis.

DRWD A sufficient amount of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . receptor fragment as used herein refers to the amount of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . receptor fragment that neutralizes the biologic activity of excess \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . It may be determined by (1) suitable clinical variables of improvement, (2) pathologic evaluation of the effects on fibrosis and/or \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* or prevention of fibrosis, or (3) a direct inhibition of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .

DRWD This invention provides for administering to an individual with a medical condition associated with \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . excess a sufficient amount of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . -binding receptor fragment, such as s.beta.-RII, to reduce excess \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . activity in the individual. The \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . -binding receptor fragment is all or only a portion of a receptor which is capable of binding \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . s.beta.-RII is made by synthesizing the extracellular domain of the \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .

type II receptor (.beta.-RII) and developing a fragment of .beta.-RII domain as a high affinity, soluble binding protein (s.beta.-RII) for \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . This invention further provides for delivering s.beta.-RII to a site where \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . is in excess, such as in disease states characterized by fibroproliferation and \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* such as is associated with infectious disease.

DRWD . . . s.beta.-RII fragments of the present invention may be used to treat viral infections in which there is an overproduction of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . and \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* . Examples of viruses with which \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . excess is associated include, but are not limited to, hepatitis C, lymphocytic choriomeningitis, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and human T.

DRWD The s.beta.-RII of the present invention also may be used to increase the efficacy of vaccines. Because \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . may cause \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* , the administration of s.beta.-RII can counteract \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* caused by \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . and increase the vaccine recipient's immune response to the vaccine. s.beta.-RII should be particularly effective in \*\*\*immunosuppressed\*\*\* patients. s.beta.-RII may be administered before or concomitantly with the vaccine.

DRWD The medical history may reveal facts which support a diagnosis of fibroproliferative disorder, collagen vascular disease, \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* , or of potential for problematic wound healing, as in peritoneal adhesions following surgery, or restenosis of blood vessels after coronary angioplasty. Conditions which are identified as being associated with high levels of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . and/or proliferation of fibrous tissue are considered to cause \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . excess.

DETD Injection of SCW produces an acute inflammatory response which is clinically detectable within hours and maximal in 3-5 days. When anti- \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . is injected directly into a joint before ip administration of the SCW, inflammation at 24 hours is significantly below that observed in joints with the irrelevant antibody. At the peak of the acute response, inflammation of anti- \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . joints remains far below that of joints with the irrelevant antibody. Even if joints are injected with anti- \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . when inflammation is well developed (day 13), anti- \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . still has a significant \*\*\*anti\*\*\* - \*\*\*inflammatory\*\*\* effect, when compared to irrelevant antibody. Because s.beta.-RII also binds \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . s.beta.-RII has a similarly beneficial effect when given early or late in the inflammatory process.

L14 ANSWER 8 OF 15 USPATFULL  
PI US 5688765 971118

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SUMM . . . to be unique and lacrimal gland-specific. It also appears that this hormone effect is not linked to a generalized, systemic \*\*\*anti\*\*\* - \*\*\*inflammatory\*\*\* function. Building on these new discoveries, the method of the invention involves a rejection of the classical therapeutic approach to. . . effects of systemic administration. Furthermore, since the androgen-induced suppression of lacrimal gland inflammation could be mediated through the induction of \*\*\*transforming\*\*\* \*\*\*growth\*\*\* \*\*\*factor\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . ( \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .), a potent \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* compound, local application of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . should also have the same effect.

DETD . . . be through the control of epithelial cell cytokine production. In support of this hypothesis, as has been described above, the \*\*\*anti\*\*\* - \*\*\*inflammatoryaction\*\*\* of androgens in lacrimal tissue appears to be mediated not through lymphocytes, but rather through epithelial cells. Moreover, epithelial cells in other tissues are known to secrete numerous cytokines, e.g., \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . (137), and

also serve in exocrine sites as active cellular participants in the glandular inflammation in Sjogren's syndrome (138). In addition, as will be described below, androgens increase the mRNA and protein levels of the \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* cytokine, \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .1, in the lacrimal gland. This cytokine is thought to play a protective role in Sjogren's syndrome, and increased expression of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .1 mRNA has been correlated with reduced inflammation in salivary glands of Sjogren's syndrome patients (129). In contrast, the absence of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .1 leads to a pronounced lymphocytic infiltration into both lacrimal and salivary glands (139). DEDTD . . . endocrine regulation of immune function in this tissue. These studies, which were conducted with high stringency, RT-PCR procedures, demonstrated that \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .1, \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2, \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .3, IL-6, TNF-.alpha. and IL-1.alpha. mRNA may be detected consistently in lacrimal glands, as well as in isolated lacrimal acinar epithelial. . . of male and female rats. As a corollary to these studies, whether lacrimal glands of autoimmune mice contain mRNAs for \*\*\*anti\*\*\* - \*\*\*inflammatory\*\*\* , as well as pro-inflammatory, cytokines was also examined. This research, which was performed with high stringency RT-PCR techniques, showed that mRNA for IL-1.alpha., IL-1.beta., IL-2 receptor, IL-6, \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . and TNF-.alpha. may be detected consistently in lacrimal glands of autoimmune female MRL/lpr mice. The identity of these amplified products. . . mice. In addition, these results demonstrate that androgens stimulate the accumulation of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .1 mRNA and protein in the lacrimal gland. \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .1, in turn, is known to exert profound \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* activity, including the inhibition of T and B cell proliferation, cytotoxic T cell generation, natural and lymphokine-activated killing, T cell. . . production, and is believed to regulate inflammation in exocrine glands in Sjogren's syndrome (129,139,140). Consequently, the androgen-induced increase in \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .1 could act to suppress lymphocytic infiltration and to attenuate IL-1 and TNF-.alpha. production in the lacrimal gland. These hormonal effects. . .

L14 ANSWER 9 OF 15 USPATFULL  
PI US 5661179 970826  
<-- DEDTD . . . profound changes in tumor behavior were accompanied by alterations in the expression of genes implicated in control, angiogenesis, and \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* (e.g., TGF.alpha., HbF, and \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2). DEDTD . . . athymic mice. Molecular analysis of brain and decline in the production and secretion of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .1, a protein implicated in growth control, angiogenesis, and \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* . Treated prostatic cells exhibited decreased proteolytic activity mediated by urokinase-plasminogen activator, a molecular marker of disease progression in man. DEDTD The malignant prostatic cell lines exhibit numerous abnormalities in gene expression, including increased production of tumor growth factor-.beta. ( \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .1) and elevated activity of urokinase plasminogen activator (uPA). Members of the \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . family have been implicated in tumor growth control, angiogenesis, and protease involved in degradation of extracellular stroma and basal lamina structures, with the potential to facilitate tumor invasion and metastasis. It was of interest, therefore, to examine the effect of NaPA on \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . and uPA expression in the prostatic tumor cells. Northern blot analysis of PC3 after 72

h treatment revealed a decrease in \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2 mRNA levels; the effect was specific for \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2 as there was no change in the expression of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .1. The decrease in \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2 was accompanied by approximately a twofold increase in the levels of HLA-A3 mRNA, as previously observed in treated human leukemic. . .

L14 ANSWER 10 OF 15 USPATFULL  
PI US 5654333 970805  
<-- DEDTD . . . profound changes in tumor behavior were accompanied by alterations in the expression of genes implicated in growth control, angiogenesis, and \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* (e.g., TGF.alpha., HbF, and \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2). DEDTD . . . in athymic mice. Molecular analysis of brain and decline in the production and secretion of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .1, a protein implicated in growth control, angiogenesis, and \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* . Treated prostatic cells exhibited decreased proteolytic activity mediated by urokinase-plasminogen activator, a molecular marker of disease progression in man. DEDTD The malignant prostatic cell lines exhibit numerous abnormalities in gene expression, including increased production of tumor growth factor-.beta. ( \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .1) and elevated activity of urokinase plasminogen activator (uPA). Members of the \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . family have been implicated in tumor growth control, angiogenesis, and protease involved in degradation of extracellular stroma and basal lamina structures, with the potential to facilitate tumor invasion and metastasis. It was of interest, therefore, to examine the effect of NaPA on \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . and uPA expression in the prostatic tumor cells. Northern blot analysis of PC3 after 72 h treatment revealed a decrease in \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2 mRNA levels; the effect was specific for \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2 as there was no change in the expression of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .1. The decrease in \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2 was accompanied by approximately a twofold increase in the levels of HLA-A3 mRNA, as previously observed in treated human leukemic. . .

L14 ANSWER 11 OF 15 USPATFULL  
PI US 5635533 970603  
<-- DEDTD . . . profound changes in tumor behavior were accompanied by alterations in the expression of genes implicated in control, angiogenesis, and \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* (e.g., TGF.alpha., HbF, and \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2). DEDTD . . . athymic mice. Molecular analysis of brain and decline in the production and secretion of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .1, a protein implicated in growth control, angiogenesis, and \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* . Treated prostatic cells exhibited decreased proteolytic activity mediated by urokinase-plasminogen activator, a molecular marker of disease progression in man. DEDTD The malignant prostatic cell lines exhibit numerous abnormalities in gene expression, including increased production of tumor growth factor-.beta. ( \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .1) and elevated activity of urokinase plasminogen activator (uPA). Members of the \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . family have been implicated in tumor growth control, angiogenesis, and protease involved in degradation of extracellular stroma and basal lamina structures, with the potential to facilitate tumor invasion and metastasis. It was of interest, therefore, to examine the effect of NaPA on \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . and uPA expression in the prostatic tumor cells. Northern blot analysis of PC3 after 72 h treatment revealed a decrease in \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2 mRNA levels; the effect was specific for \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2 as there was no change in the expression of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* -. \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .1. The decrease in \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2 was accompanied by approximately a twofold increase in the levels of HLA-A3 mRNA, as previously observed in treated human leukemic. . .

increase in the levels of HLA-A3 mRNA, as previously observed in treated human leukemic. . .

L14 ANSWER 12 OF 15 USPATFULL  
PI US 5635532 970603

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DETD . . . profound changes in tumor behavior were accompanied by alterations in the expression of genes implicated in growth control, angiogenesis, and \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* (e.g., TGF.alpha., HbF, and \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2). DETD . . . athymic mice. Molecular analysis of brain and hormone-refractory prostate cancer cells revealed marked decline in the production and secretion of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . . . a protein implicated in growth control, angiogenesis, and \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* . Treated prostatic cells exhibited decreased proteolytic activity mediated by urokinase-plasminogen activator, a molecular marker of disease progression in man. DETD The malignant prostatic cell lines exhibit numerous abnormalities in gene expression, including increased production of autocrine tumor growth factor-.beta. ( \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .) and elevated activity of urokinase plasminogen activator (uPA). Members of the \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . family have been implicated in tumor growth control, angiogenesis, and protease involved in degradation of extracellular stroma and basal lamina structures, with the potential to facilitate tumor invasion and metastasis. It was of interest, therefore, to examine the effect of NaPA on \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . and uPa expression in the prostatic tumor cells. Northern blot analysis of PC3 after 72 h treatment revealed a decrease in \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2 mRNA levels; the effect was specific for \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2 as there was no change in the expression of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .1. The decrease in \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2 was accompanied by approximately a twofold increase in the levels of HLA-A3 mRNA, as previously observed in treated human leukemic. . .

L14 ANSWER 13 OF 15 USPATFULL  
PI US 5605930 970225

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DETD . . . profound changes in tumor behavior were accompanied by alterations in the expression of genes implicated in growth control, angiogenesis, and \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* (e.g., TGF.alpha., HbF, and \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2). DETD . . . athymic mice. Molecular analysis of brain and hormone-refractory prostate cancer cells revealed marked decline in the production and secretion of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . a protein implicated in growth control, angiogenesis, and \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* . Treated prostatic cells exhibited decreased proteolytic activity mediated by urokinase-plasminogen activator, a molecular marker of disease progression in man. DETD The malignant prostatic cell lines exhibit numerous abnormalities in gene expression, including increased production of autocrine tumor growth factor-.beta. ( \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .) and elevated activity of urokinase plasminogen activator (uPA). Members of the \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . family have been implicated in tumor growth control, angiogenesis, and protease involved in degradation of extracellular stroma and basal lamina structures, with the potential to facilitate tumor invasion and metastasis. It was of interest, therefore, to examine the effect of NaPA on \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . and uPa expression in the prostatic tumor cells. Northern blot analysis of PC3 after 72 h treatment revealed a decrease in \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2 mRNA levels; the effect was specific for \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2 as there was no change in the expression of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .1. The decrease in \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2 was accompanied by approximately a twofold increase in the levels of HLA-A3 mRNA, as previously observed in treated human leukemic. . . (see FIG. 38); (b) over 90% decline in invasive capacity (see FIG. 39); and (c) profound inhibition of expression

of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2, coding for a 12.5-kD protein implicated in glioma autocrine growth, angiogenesis, and tumor-induced \*\*\*immunosuppression\*\*\* . Synergy between NaPA and LOV could be due to the ability of each to block the MVA pathway at distinct. DETD The \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . autocrine growth regulatory pathways are of particular interest in primary central nervous system tumors. This pluripotential growth regulator is produced by both primary malignant astrocytoma tissue (Clark WC, Bressler J: \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .-like activity in tumors of the central nervous system. J Neurosurg 68: 920-924, 1988; Samuels V, Barrett JM, Brochman Set al.: . . . Pathol 134: 895-902, 1989) and by cell lines derived from such tumors (Jennings MT, Macina RJ, Carver R et al.: \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .1 and \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2 are potential growth regulators for low grade and malignant gliomas in vitro with evidence in support of an autocrine hypothesis. Int. J. Cancer 49: 129-139, 1991). The \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* effects of malignant astrocytoma cells on cocultured lymphocytes in vitro has been convincingly linked to \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . production and can be partially neutralized by antibodies against \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . has been shown to be a growth regulator for gliomas in vitro (Jennings MT, Macina RJ, Carver R et al.: \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .1 and \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2 are potential growth regulators for low grade and malignant gliomas in vitro with evidence in support of an autocrine hypothesis. Int. J. Cancer 49: 129-139, 1991). The role of the \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . pathway in growth regulation of medulloblastoma is less well established than for malignant astrocytomas. The antiproliferative effect of ATRA on Daoy medulloblastoma cells is associated with increased secretion of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* .2 and with induction of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . receptor expression. Because the \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . family of growth factors plays such an important role in the biology of malignant astrocytomas, the initial focus has been. . .

L14 ANSWER 14 OF 15 USPATFULL  
PI US 5268455 931207

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AB A polypeptide is provided that excludes (a) a full-length \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . molecule or precursor \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . molecule or deletion variants of mature or precursor \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . molecules in which from about 1 to 10 amino acid residues have been deleted, (b) a polypeptide of the sequence: Arg-Asn-Leu-Glu-Glu-Asn-Cys-Cys-Val-Arg-Pro-Leu-Tyr-Ile-Asp-Phe-Arg-Gln-Asp-Leu, the polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence that is based on conserved sequences in the family of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . molecules. Such polypeptides are particularly useful therapeutically as \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* agents when coupled to carrier proteins or crosslinked to form polymers. SUMM \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . has been shown to have numerous regulatory actions on a wide variety of both normal and neoplastic cells. Recent studies indicate an important role for \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . in cells of the immune system (J. Kehrl et al., J. Exp. Med., 163:1037 [1986]; H-J. Ristow, Proc. Natl. Acad. . . (T. Matsui et al., Proc. Nail. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 83:2438 [1986]; C. Shipley et al. Cancer Res., 46:2068 [1986]). Moreover, \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . has been described as a suppressor of cytokine (e.g., IFN-.gamma., TNF-.alpha.) production, indicating its use as an \*\*\*immunosuppressant\*\*\* for treating inflammatory disorders (Espevik et al., J. Exp. Med., 166:571-576 [1987]; European Pat. Pub. No. 269,408 published Jun. 1, . . . issued Feb. 21, 1989), and as a promoter of cachexia (Beutler and Cerami, New Eng. J. Med., 316:379 [1987]). Further, \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* . . . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . induces collagen secretion in human fibroblast cultures (Roberts et al., Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 83:4167-4171

(1986); Chua et al.,  
SUMM . . . a novel class of immune modulators that are useful to develop diagnostic assays for the presence in patient fluids of \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* proteins such as \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - .  
SUMM In a still further embodiment, the invention comprises a method for producing antibodies that neutralize \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* proteins comprising immunizing an animal with the polypeptide identified above that has the sequence containing the X moiety and isolating antibodies generated by the polypeptide that neutralize at least one \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* protein, preferably \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . DETD As used herein, the term " \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* protein" as used in the context that it is neutralized by antibodies generated by the polypeptide herein generally refers to the protein to which the polypeptide corresponds that exhibits \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* activity. For example, a polypeptide representing an internal, active sequence within the full-length \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . sequence would have \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . as its \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* protein to be neutralized.  
DETD "Biologically active" polypeptides herein are defined as those having the ability to cross-react with antisera raised against native \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . (where native \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . is that which is obtained from platelets or other natural sources). Immunological cross-reactivity is a measure of a single active epitope and does not necessarily encompass an active domain involved in \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* activity.  
DETD . peptide neutralizes monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies raised against a corresponding native protein known to have biological/therapeutic activity, e.g., mature human \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . Other indications, specific for the peptide - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . polypeptide herein, include whether the peptide stimulates release of PGE2 by IL-1 treated human fibroblasts, interferes with the binding of full-length \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . to its receptors, or acts as an \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* agent either in vitro or in vivo in an animal model. The first step, then, involves determining that the monomeric.  
DETD Since the polypeptides herein are, in general, related to as \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* proteins, they are also useful as immunogens to elicit antibodies capable of blocking the caused by \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* activity associated with or such \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* proteins, e.g., \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . Examples of such activity include neoplastic or viral disorders. For making immunogenic peptides capable of eliciting antibodies to the \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* the polypeptides are typically not \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\*, either because they are in monomeric form or because they are modified to be so. This modification can be performed by substituting one or more of the amino acids within the polypeptide polymer sequence to obtain non- \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* immunogenic forms of the polypeptides. The proper amino acids to be modified can be tested simply by making the substitution.

L14 ANSWER 15 OF 15 USPATFULL  
PI US 5061786 911029  
<--

AB A polypeptide is provided that excludes (a) a full-length mature \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . molecule or precursor \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . molecule or deletion variants of mature or precursor \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . molecules in which from about 1 to 10 amino acid residues have been deleted, (b) a polypeptide of the sequence: . . . sequence: Arg Asn-Leu-Glu-Asn-Cys-Cys-Val- Arg-Pro-Leu-Tyr-Ile-Asp-Phe-Arg-Gln-Asp-Leu, said polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence that is based on conserved sequences in the family of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . molecules. Such polypeptides are particularly useful therapeutically as \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* agents when coupled to carrier proteins or crosslinked to form polymers.  
SUMM \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . has been shown to have

numerous regulatory actions on a wide variety of both normal and neoplastic cells. Recent studies indicate an important role for \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . in cells of the immune system (J. Kehrl et al., J. Exp. Med. 163:1037 [1986]; H-J Ristow, Proc. Natl. Acad. Acad. [1986]; (T. Matsui et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 83:2438 G. Shipley et al. Cancer Res. 46:2068 [1986]). Moreover, \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . has been described as a suppressor of cytokine (e.g., IFN-.gamma., TNF-.alpha.) production, indicating its use as an \*\*\*immunosuppressant\*\*\* for treating inflammatory disorders (Espevik et al., J. Exp. Med. 166: 571-576 [1987]; European Pat. Pub. No. 269,408 published June 21, 1989), and as a promoter of cachexia (Beutler and Cerami, New Eng. J. Med., 316: 379 [1987]). Further, \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . induces collagen secretion in human fibroblast cultures (Roberts et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 83: 4167-4171 [1986]; Chua et. SUMM . . . a novel class of immune modulators that are useful to develop diagnostic assays for the presence in patient fluids of \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* proteins such as \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - .  
SUMM In a still further embodiment, the invention comprises a method for producing antibodies that neutralize \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* proteins comprising immunizing an animal with the polypeptide identified above that has the sequence containing the X moiety and isolating antibodies generated by the polypeptide that neutralize at least one \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* protein, preferably \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . DETD As used herein, the term " \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* protein" as used in the context that it is neutralized by antibodies generated by the polypeptide herein generally refers to the protein to which the polypeptide corresponds that exhibits \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* activity. For example, a polypeptide representing an internal, active sequence within the full-length \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . sequence would have \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . as its \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* protein to be neutralized.  
DETD "Biologically active" polypeptides herein are defined as those having the ability to cross-react with antisera raised against native \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . (where native \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . is that which is obtained from platelets or other natural sources). Immunological cross-reactivity is a measure of a single active epitope and does not necessarily encompass an active domain involved in \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* activity.  
DETD . peptide neutralizes monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies raised against a corresponding native protein known to have biological/therapeutic activity, e.g., mature human \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . Other indications, specific for the peptide - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . polypeptide herein, include whether the peptide stimulates release of PGE2 by IL-1 treated human fibroblasts, interferes with the binding of full-length \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . to its receptors, or acts as an \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* agent either in vitro or in vivo in an animal model. The first step, then, involves determining that the monomeric.  
DETD Since the polypeptides herein are, in general, related to as \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* proteins, they are also useful as immunogens to elicit antibodies capable of blocking the caused by \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* activity associated with or such \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* proteins, e.g., \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - . \*\*\*beta\*\*\* . Examples of such activity include neoplastic or viral disorders. For making immunogenic peptides capable of eliciting antibodies to the \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* the polypeptides are typically not \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\*, either because they are in monomeric form or because they are modified to be so. This modification can be performed by substituting one or more of the amino acids within the polypeptide polymer sequence to obtain non- \*\*\*immunosuppressive\*\*\* immunogenic forms of the polypeptides. The proper amino

acids to be modified can be tested simply by making the substitution. . .

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:13:09 ON 15 AUG 1998)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 17:14:49 ON 15 AUG 1998  
L1 380 S CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE  
L2 18112 S ANTIINFLAMM? OR (ANTI INFLAMMAT?) OR  
IMMUNOSUPPRESS?

L3 78 S L1 AND L2  
L4 845 S (BONE(W)MORPHOGEN?) OR BMP? OR  
(OSTEOGENIC(W) (PROTEIN?)

L5 1271 S TGF(BETA## OR (TGF(W)BETA##) OR  
(TRANSFORMING(W)GROWTH(

L6 26 S L2(P)L4  
L7 109 S L2(P)L5

L8 0 S L1 AND L6  
L9 0 S L1 AND L7

E GLOMERULO?

L10 1114 S E8-E29

L11 0 S L10 AND L6

L12 15 S L10 AND L7

SELECT L12 1-15 PN

L13 15 S E1-E15

L14 15 S L13 AND L7

=> s l13 and l10

L15 15 L13 AND L10

=> d kwic 1-15

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 15 USPATFULL

PI US 5759836 980602

<--  
SUMM . . . NO, and also decreasing the levels of PGEs. In the MRL-lpr/lpr mutant mouse, NOS inhibitors prevent anti-DNA immune complex and \*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\*, and reduce the intensity of inflammatory arthritis (Weinberg et al., J. Exp. Med. 179:651-660, 1994).

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 15 USPATFULL

PI US 5747532 980505

<--  
DETD . . . disease, diabetes, arthritis, asthma, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, cirrhosis, allograft rejection, encephalomyelitis, meningitis, pancreatitis, peritonitis, vasculitis, lymphocytic choriomeningitis, \*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*, uveitis, ileitis, liver inflammation, renal inflammation, hemorrhagic shock, anaphylactic shock, burn, infection (including bacterial, viral, fungal and parasitic infections), hemodialysis, . . .

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 15 USPATFULL

PI US 5712307 980127

<--  
DETD . . . including (1) non-malignant disorders associated with abnormal differentiation programs, autoimmunity and inflammatory processes, e.g., rheumatoid arthritis, Castleman's disease, mesangial proliferation, \*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\*, uveitis, sepsis, autoimmune diseases such as lupus, inflammatory bowel, type I diabetes, vasculitis, and several skin disorders of cell differentiation. . .

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 15 USPATFULL

PI US 5710178 980120

<--  
DETD . . . including (1) non-malignant disorders associated with abnormal differentiation programs, autoimmunity and inflammatory processes, e.g., rheumatoid arthritis, Castleman's disease, mesangial proliferation, \*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\*, uveitis, sepsis, autoimmune diseases such as lupus, inflammatory bowel, type I diabetes, vasculitis, and several skin disorders of cell differentiation. . .

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 15 USPATFULL

PI US 5708025 980113

<--  
DETD . . . including (1) non-malignant disorders associated with abnormal differentiation programs, autoimmunity and inflammatory processes, e.g., rheumatoid arthritis, Castleman's disease, mesangial proliferation, \*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\*, uveitis, sepsis, autoimmune diseases such as lupus, inflammatory bowel, type I diabetes, vasculitis, and several skin disorders of cell differentiation. . .

L15 ANSWER 6 OF 15 USPATFULL

PI US 5693610 971202

<--  
SUMM . . . are involved in various diseases and symptoms of lung, hepatic fibrosis, \*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\*, scleroderma, or the like. Further, PDGF acts on smooth muscle cells, fibroblasts, nerve gliaocytes or the like to promote their . . .  
CLM What is claimed is: . . . and which contains about 18 to 38% by weight of protein, said disease or condition being fibroid lung, hepatic fibrosis, \*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\*, or scleroderma.

L15 ANSWER 7 OF 15 USPATFULL  
PI US 5693607 971202

<--  
SUMM . . . degrade these proteins. Thus, TGF-.beta. can cause fibrous tissue to accumulate. For example, in diabetic nephropathy and human mesangial proliferative \*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\*, both fibroproliferative diseases, a prominent and important pathological feature is the accumulation of mesangial matrix (Mauer et al. (1984) J. . .  
SUMM Border et al. (1990) Nature 346:371-74, found that

against TGF-.beta., suppressed experimentally induced mesangial proliferation. Border et al. reported that the antibodies to TGF-.beta., which were raised in rabbits. . .

SUMM Another way of suppressing TGF-.beta. in experimental \*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\* in rats, which is associated with

TGF-.beta.1 excess, was a low-protein diet. Both the

excreted nitrogen and the expressed TGF-.beta.1.

SUMM . . . hepatic, intraocular and pulmonary fibrosis. In a further embodiment, the TGF-.beta. receptor fragment is administered to patients with diabetic nephropathy, \*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\*, proliferative vitreoretinopathy, rheumatoid arthritis, liver

cirrhosis, and biliary fibrosis.

DRWD . . . administration of s.beta.-RII fragments of the present

invention may be used in fibroproliferative disorders. As mentioned above, animal models of

\*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\* have shown good results with anti-TGF-.beta. antibodies blocking excess TGF-.beta.. These antibodies will be difficult to deliver because they have. . . Thus, it would be preferable to administer a lower molecular weight, native protein or

close analog, such as s.beta.-RII, in \*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\*.

Kidney diseases associated with TGF-.beta. excess include, but are not limited to, mesangial proliferative

\*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\*, crescentic \*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\*, diabetic nephropathy, renal interstitial fibrosis, renal fibrosis in transplant patients receiving cyclosporin, and HIV-associated nephropathy.

These conditions are associated with. . .

DRWD Systemic administration is the preferred mode of administration in \*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\*, liver cirrhosis,

immunosuppressive conditions (such as viral infections, AIDS and trypanosomal infections), and in widespread skin diseases (such as progressive.

DETD The effect of s.beta.-RII is compared with that of anti-TGF-

antibody in a \*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\* model.

Experimental \*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\* can be induced in rats with a single injection of antithymocyte serum because the glomerular mesangial

cells express a thy-1.1 epitope on their surfaces. The

experimental lesion is acute mesangial proliferative

\*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\* and is characterized by expansion of the mesangial matrix and hypercellularity. The injured

cells also express more TGF-.beta.1 mRNA and

DETD First, \*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\* is induced in rats by an intravenous injection of antithymocyte serum. Next, for six days,

three groups of rats are. . . the kidneys, which are stained with periodic

acid-Schiff solution to emphasize the pathological changes. The

negative control kidneys have full-blown \*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\* with reddish-pink amorphous fibrous material filling most of the

glomerulus. The positive control kidneys have a staining pattern which is.

CLM What is claimed is:

5. The method of claim 3 wherein said fibroproliferative disorder is selected from the group consisting of diabetic

nephropathy,  
\*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\* , proliferative  
vitreoretinopathy, liver  
cirrhosis, biliary fibrosis, and myelofibrosis.

L15 ANSWER 8 OF 15 USPATFULL  
PI US 5688765 971118

<--  
DETD . . . S., Goodman, J. R., and Siiteri, P. K., Effect of  
castration and sex-hormone treatment on survival,  
anti-nucleic  
acid antibodies, and \*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\* in  
NZB/NZW F1  
mice. J. Exp. Med. 147:1568-1583 (1978).

L15 ANSWER 9 OF 15 USPATFULL  
PI US 5661179 970826

<--  
DETD . . . including (1) non-malignant disorders associated  
with  
abnormal differentiation programs, autoimmunity and  
inflammatory  
processes, e.g., rheumatoid arthritis, Castleman's  
disease,  
mesangial proliferation, \*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\* ,  
uveitis,  
sepsis, autoimmune diseases such as lupus, inflammatory  
bowel,  
type I diabetes, vasculitis, and several skin disorders of  
cell  
differentiation. . .

L15 ANSWER 10 OF 15 USPATFULL  
PI US 5654333 970805

<--  
DETD . . . including (1) non-malignant disorders associated  
with  
abnormal differentiation programs, autoimmunity and  
inflammatory  
processes, e.g., rheumatoid arthritis, Castleman's  
disease,  
mesangial proliferation, \*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\* ,  
uveitis,  
sepsis, autoimmune diseases such as lupus, inflammatory  
bowel,  
type I diabetes, vasculitis, and several skin disorders of  
cell  
differentiation. . .

L15 ANSWER 11 OF 15 USPATFULL  
PI US 5635533 970603

<--  
DETD . . . including (1) non-malignant disorders associated  
with  
abnormal differentiation programs, autoimmunity and  
inflammatory  
processes, e.g., rheumatoid arthritis, Castleman's  
disease,  
mesangial proliferation, \*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\* ,  
uveitis,  
sepsis, autoimmune diseases such as lupus, inflammatory  
bowel,  
type I diabetes, vasculitis, and several skin disorders of  
cell  
differentiation. . .

L15 ANSWER 12 OF 15 USPATFULL  
PI US 5635532 970603

<--  
DETD . . . including (1) non-malignant disorders associated  
with  
abnormal differentiation programs, autoimmunity and  
inflammatory  
processes, e.g., rheumatoid arthritis, Castleman's  
disease,  
mesangial proliferation, \*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\* ,  
uveitis,  
sepsis, autoimmune diseases such as lupus, inflammatory  
bowel,  
type I diabetes, vasculitis, and several skin disorders of  
cell  
differentiation. . .

L15 ANSWER 13 OF 15 USPATFULL  
PI US 5605930 970225

<--  
SUMM . . . of inhibiting may be used in a subject having any  
of  
the  
following pathologies: rheumatoid arthritis, Castleman's  
disease,  
mesangial proliferation, \*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\* ,  
uveitis,  
sepsis, autoimmune inflammatory bowel, type I diabetes,  
vasculitis and a cell differentiation associated skin  
disorder.

The inhibition, of course, . . .

DETD . . . of inhibiting may be used in a subject having any  
of the  
following pathologies: rheumatoid arthritis, Castleman's  
disease,  
mesangial proliferation, \*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\* ,  
uveitis,  
sepsis, autoimmune inflammatory bowel, type I diabetes,  
vasculitis and a cell differentiation associated skin  
disorder.

The inhibition, of course, . . .

DETD . . . including (1) non-malignant disorders associated

with  
abnormal differentiation programs, autoimmunity and

inflammatory  
processes, e.g., rheumatoid arthritis, Castleman's

disease,  
mesangial proliferation, \*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\* ,

uveitis,  
sepsis, autoimmune diseases such as lupus, inflammatory

bowel,  
type I diabetes, vasculitis, and several skin disorders of

cell  
differentiation. . .

L15 ANSWER 14 OF 15 USPATFULL  
PI US 5268455 931207  
<--  
DETD . . . lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis,  
scleroderma,  
dermatomyositis, polymyositis, unclassified connective  
diseases,  
autoimmune hemolytic anemia, idiopathic thrombocytopenic  
purpura,  
autoimmune thyroiditis, polyarteritis nodosum,  
\*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\* , uveitis, etc.

L15 ANSWER 15 OF 15 USPATFULL

PI US 5061786 911029

<--  
DETD . . . lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis,  
scleroderma,  
dermatomyositis, polymyositis, unclassified connective  
diseases,  
autoimmune hemolytic anemia, idiopathic thrombocytopenic  
purpura,  
autoimmune thyroiditis, polyarteritis nodosum,  
\*\*\*glomerulonephritis\*\*\* , uveitis, etc.

=> file medline

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

TOTAL

SINCE FILE

SESSION  
FULL ESTIMATED COST  
18.30

ENTRY  
17.85

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:24:48 ON 15 AUG 1998

FILE LAST UPDATED: 11 AUG 1998 (19980811/UP). FILE COVERS 1966  
TO DATE.

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ANNUAL  
MESH (MEDICAL SUBJECT HEADING) CHANGES. ENTER HELP RLOAD FOR  
DETAILS.

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SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:13:09 ON 15 AUG 1998)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 17:14:49 ON 15 AUG 1998

L1 380 S CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE  
L2 18112 S ANTIINFLAMM? OR (ANTI INFLAMMAT?) OR  
IMMUNOSUPPRESS?  
L3 78 S L1 AND L2  
L4 845 S (BONE(W)MORPHGEN?) OR BMP? OR  
(OSTEOGENIC(W) PROTEIN?)  
L5 1271 S TGF $\beta$ ## OR (TGF(W) $\beta$ ##) OR  
(TRANSFORMING(W)GROWTH/  
L6 26 S L2(P)L4  
L7 109 S L2(P)L5  
L8 0 S L1 AND L6  
L9 0 S L1 AND L7  
E GLOMERULO?  
L10 1114 S E8-E29  
L11 0 S L10 AND L6  
L12 15 S L10 AND L7  
SELECT L12 1-15 PN  
L13 15 S E1-E15  
L14 15 S L13 AND L7  
L15 15 S L13 AND L10

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:24:48 ON 15 AUG 1998

=> s l1 and l2

354059 CHRONIC  
210701 RENAL  
211454 FAILURE  
10652 CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE  
(CHRONIC(W)RENAL(W)FAILURE)  
5575 ANTIINFLAMM?  
263229 ANTI  
154247 INFLAMMAT?  
37381 ANTI INFLAMMAT?  
(ANTI(W)INFLAMMAT?)  
60980 IMMUNOSUPPRESS?  
232 L1 AND L2

=> s l16 and l14

277336 BONE  
19348 MORPHGEN?  
1506 BONE(W)MORPHGEN?  
1262 BMP?  
3474 OSTEOGENIC  
1019390 PROTEIN?  
66695 POLYPEPTIDE?  
113 OSTEOGENIC(W) (PROTEIN? OR POLYPEPTIDE?)  
L17 0 L16 AND L4

=> s l16 and l15

293 TGF $\beta$ ##  
11091 TGF  
327114 BETA##  
8923 TGF(W) $\beta$ ##  
24093 TRANSFORMING  
467672 GROWTH  
1400980 FACTOR#  
327114 BETA##  
11190 (TRANSFORMING(W)GROWTH(W)FACTOR#) (1A)BETA##  
L18 1 L16 AND L5

=> d au ti so

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 1 MEDLINE

AU Shimizu T; Fukagawa M; Kuroda T; Hata S; Iwasaki Y; Nemoto  
M; Shirai

K; Yamauchi S; Margolin S B; Shimizu F; Kurokawa K  
 TI Pirfenidone prevents collagen accumulation in the remnant  
 kidney in  
 rats with partial nephrectomy.  
 SO KIDNEY INTERNATIONAL. SUPPLEMENT, (1997 Dec) 63 S239-43.  
 Journal code: KVC. ISSN: 0098-6577.

=> d ab

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 1 MEDLINE  
 AB Pirfenidone (PFD) is a new compound that prevents and even  
 reverses the extracellular matrix accumulation in several organs as  
 shown by experimental and clinical studies. In the present study, we  
 examined the effect of PFD (500 mg/kg daily in the food) on the  
 progression of \*\*\*chronic\*\*\* \*\*\*renal\*\*\* \*\*\*failure\*\*\* (CRF)  
 in the 5/6 nephrectomy rat model. Proteinuria progressively  
 increased in rats with renal ablation (C) at 12 weeks. Urinary protein  
 excretion in PFD-treated rats (P) was numerically lower than C, but  
 the difference did not reach statistical significance. In  
 contrast, in the chronic phase, PFD improved renal function and reduced  
 collagen accumulation detected by hydroxyproline content (OH-Pro) in  
 the cortex of the remnant kidney. Although creatinine clearance  
 decreased with time in C, the values in P were significantly  
 better at 10 and 12 weeks. The OH-Pro in C at 12 weeks was  
 significantly higher than that of no-ablation, sham-operated rats, whereas  
 OH-Pro in CRF was lower in (P). Expression of mRNA for type IV and  
 I collagen in the cortex also increased in C, but it was  
 inhibited in (P). To study the role that \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - \*\*\*beta\*\*\*  
 plays in the regulatory process following CRF, we examined the  
 expression of \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - \*\*\*beta\*\*\* mRNA in this model. Levels of  
 cortical \*\*\*TGF\*\*\* - \*\*\*beta\*\*\* mRNA in C were significantly  
 elevated at 12 weeks. The increase was suppressed by PFD. These results  
 demonstrate that PFD attenuates the development of CRF by  
 preventing collagen accumulation in this model, and suggest that PFD  
 can be clinically useful for treating CRF.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:13:09 ON 15 AUG 1998)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 17:14:49 ON 15 AUG 1998

L1 380 S CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE  
 L2 18112 S ANTIINFLAMM? OR (ANTI INFLAMMAT?) OR  
 IMMUNOSUPPRESS?  
 L3 78 S L1 AND L2  
 L4 845 S (BONE(W)MORPHOGEN?) OR BMP? OR  
 (OSTEOGENIC(W)(PROTEIN?)  
 L5 1271 S TGF(BETA## OR (TGF(W)BETA##) OR  
 ((TRANSFORMING(W)GROWTH)  
 L6 26 S L2(P)L4  
 L7 109 S L2(P)L5  
 L8 0 S L1 AND L6  
 L9 0 S L1 AND L7  
 E GLOMERULO?  
 L10 1114 S E8-E29  
 L11 0 S L10 AND L6  
 L12 15 S L10 AND L7  
 SELECT L12 1-15 PN  
 L13 15 S E1-E15  
 L14 15 S L13 AND L7  
 L15 15 S L13 AND L10

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:24:48 ON 15 AUG 1998

L16 232 S L1 AND L2  
 L17 0 S L16 AND L4  
 L18 1 S L16 AND L5

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

2.50

20.80

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FILE COVERS 1967 - 15 Aug 1998 VOL 129 ISS 8  
 FILE LAST UPDATED: 15 Aug 1998 (1980815/ED)

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searching  
 of all non-structural data from the REGISTRY file. Enter HELP  
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 for more information.

=> s 116; s 119 and 14; s 119 and 15

91316 CHRONIC  
 81273 RENAL  
 88438 FAILURE  
 2950 CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE  
 (CHRONIC(W)RENAL(W)FAILURE)  
 28468 ANTIINFLAMM?  
 174425 ANTI

83266 INFLAMMAT?  
 14854 ANTI INFLAMMAT?  
 (ANTI(W)INFLAMMAT?)  
 25193 IMMUNOSUPPRESS?  
 23 L1 AND L2

84342 BONE  
 12643 MORPHOGEN?  
 1542 BONE(W)MORPHOGEN?  
 1587 BMP?  
 1457 OSTEOGENIC  
 1119373 PROTEIN?  
 91655 POLYPEPTIDE?  
 146 OSTEOGENIC(W) (PROTEIN? OR POLYPEPTIDE?)  
 L20 0 L19 AND L4

846 TGF(BETA##  
 11277 TGF  
 762216 BETA##  
 9132 TGF(W)BETA##  
 29410 TRANSFORMING  
 692464 GROWTH  
 758204 FACTOR#  
 762216 BETA##  
 11087 (TRANSFORMING(W)GROWTH(W)FACTOR#) (1A)BETA##  
 L21 0 L19 AND LS

=> d au ti so 1-23 119

L19 ANSWER 1 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS  
 AU Tamimi, N. A.; Stevens, P. E.; O'Donnell, P. L.; Strange, P.  
 G.; Muchaneta-Kubara, E. C.; El Nahas, A. M.  
 TI Expression of cytoskeletal proteins differentiates between  
 progressors and non-progressors in treated idiopathic  
 membranous nephropathy  
 SO Exp. Nephrol. (1998), 6(3), 217-225  
 CODEN: EXNEEG; ISSN: 1018-7782

L19 ANSWER 2 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS  
 AU Delzell, Elizabeth; Shapiro, Samuel  
 TI A review of epidemiologic studies of nonnarcotic analgesics  
 and chronic renal disease  
 SO Medicine (Baltimore) (1998), 77(2), 102-121  
 CODEN: MEDIAV; ISSN: 0025-1974

L19 ANSWER 3 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS  
 AU Fillastre, Jean-Paul  
 TI Ochratoxin-induced animal and human nephrotoxicity  
 SO Bull. Acad. Natl. Med. (Paris) (1997), 181(7), 1447-1463  
 CODEN: BANMAC; ISSN: 0001-4079

L19 ANSWER 4 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS  
 AU Takeuchi, H.; Hirano, T.; Oka, K.; Mizumoto, K.; Akashi, T.;  
 Sakurai, E.; Degawa, T.; Uchiyama, M.; Kozaki, K.; Matsuno,  
 N.; Nagao, T.; Kozaki, M.  
 TI Lymphocyte sensitivity to cyclosporine and tacrolimus in  
 \*\*\*chronic\*\*\* \*\*\*renal\*\*\* \*\*\*failure\*\*\* patients  
 and clinical significance in renal transplantation  
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